NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

WASHINGTON.

SILVER, POLITICS, BUSINESS. AN ABLE SPEECH IN THE SENATE-HOW PRESIDENT HAVES DISAPPOINTED MR. THIDEN-FOUR PER

Mr. Voorbees spoke in advocacy of unlimited silver in the Senate, yesterday. His speech excited great interest. The Terrene's dispatches to-day relate how Mr. Tilden and his friends planned to oust President Hayes, and how the latter deprived them of support by his policy. The Cabinet has decided to cancel the contract with the Syndicate. Secretary Sherman appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday in advocacy of his plan of a four per cent band for the investment of popular savings. Mr. Blaine does not favor the retention of Mr. Schinz and Mr. Key in the Cabinet. He talks very freely about his recommendations of people to the President for office; what he says will be found below,

TILDEN'S FRUSTRATED PLOT. A DINNER PARTY WHICH PLANNED MISCHIEF, BUT WHOSE PURPOSES CAME TO NOUGHE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. WASHINGTON, J. n. 15 -In spite of the manifest op position of the Democratic cancus yesterday, to the ion of any resolution calling in question the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, certain extreme Democrats of the House of Representatives still contemplate setting on foot an investigation of this contemplate setting on foot an investigation of this ported to one or both Houses of Congress during the subject, and say that they have arranged with Speaker Randall for recognition some time this week. When they are given the floor, they will move the resolution as a question of the highest

Their schemes will certainly come to nought. The Democratic leaders, the men who control the House, ary proceedings, and say that the party will not contribute anything to a movement tending to disreconciliation adopted by the President. This feeling among the Democrats is stronger than it ever

There was a time when the Democratic party was the controversy which was happily settled last Spring, a disclosure of the real programme of ex-Governer Tilden's friends at that time may be interestnot known, and when ex-Governor Tilden still cherished the hope that he might by some legal means effect an entry into the White House. This information has been obtained from the highest possible Democratic authority, in fact, from persons who were actors in the events described. The story, which for convenience is given in the first person, is

"When the defection of the anti-filibusters destroyed the prospects of ex-Governor Tilden on the 4th of March, the hopes of his friends were placed upon an extra session, which mest of them thought was mevitable. The failure of the Arnay Bill of it was not defeated for that purpose) would, it was believed, have the effect to compel the calling of an extra session, in the meantime the friends of ex-Governor Tilden met in council frequently to devise the best means of accomplishing their purpose. There was a large dimer party in New-York at which David Dudley Field and most of the strong supporters of Tilden were present, including many lawyers and Congressmen. At that conference plans of procedure were discussed. Ex-Governor Tilden's quo warranto bill was considered, and it was generally, except possiidered, and it was generally, except possi bly by Mr. Field himself, believed to be radically defective, and that it provided no means of guard ing against the delays which could scarcely be Whether the suit should be originally sight in the Suprema Court of the District of Colof the present Administration. That plan was definite- what other Senators had done ly agreed on in outline, and if there had been an exent Administration had followed in the footsteps of plan would certainly have been presented as the deliberate policy of the majority of the Democratic

Neither the details of the plan nor any hint of its real purpose has ever been published. In was in substance this: The great difficulty had been in finding some measure which would avoid the delays indicated. Such a plan, it was believed, was made?" asked his friend. found in the draft of a bill based upon the second article, third section of the Constitution of the United States. That section gives original jurisdiction to the Supreme the United States, in this language: 'In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.' That clause, it was thought, would give the Supreme Court immediate jurisdiction of the Presidential controversy. The two Houses of passed a bill impowering any State weich felt that It had been robbed of its Electoral vote, and misrer resented by the intervention of strangers in its Electoral College, who had fraudently east the vote of the State contrary to popular will, to appear before the bar of the United States Supreme Court and apply for a quo-warranto.

"It was believed that such a bill would pass and that once passed the President could not have de-clined to sign it if presented to him by the repre-sentatives of the people. Such a declaration would sentatives of the people. Such a declaration would have raised so strong a presumption of consciousness of a decletive title that it was not for a moment befieved that the Executive would have declined to approve the bill. Once passed the case would have been brought immediately before the Supreme Court without the intervention of any intermediate United States or District Couris, and without the possibility of any material delay. The difficulties of securing a jury to consider the questions of fact were considered, and it was suggested that a jury could be obtained from among the Chief Justices of the several State cettifs.

"So far," continued this informant, "did the deliberations go; but no extra session was called, the troops were withdrawn, and the President was well disposed. He carried out what we maintain are

disposed. He carried out what we maintain are Democratic principles, and for one—and I think I speak for many Democrats—I am opposed to disturbing the public peace by any attempts to renew the agitation of last Winter, or to reopen the Presidential question. We feel that the Democrats will come into power in 1880, and will come to stay, and that any attempt to disturb the Presidential question of the property of the present status would not only result in our present defeat but possibly in a defeat for future generations."

This is the statement and opinion of one of the most trusted leaders of the Democratic party. It probably represents the best sense of the Democrats in both Houses. The Presidential question will not

INVESTIGATION MADE EASY. A PLAN TO CUT OFF THE TRIPS OF COMMITTEES AND

WITNESSES. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The enormous sums ex pended for Congressional investigations during the past few years and the failures of a majority of them to justify the expense by any results attained, have directed the attention of members of both Houses to the necessity of facilitating the taking of testimony and of devising means both to save a portion of the

tost now incurred and the time of committees spent For this purpose, one proposition, among others.

slates the authentication of evidence to be used by Congress or any of its committees, before any standing master in chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States, within the judicial district where such testimony or evidence is to be taken, whenever the subject to be investigated is one in which private persons are interested on one side. It is proposed that the master in chancery, after having been requested to proceed with the inquiry, shall give to all persons so interested reasonable notice of the time and place of examination and issue subpoenss for such witnesses as the committee may name, as well as for such others as the private persons interested may desire. As a condition of the issue of subprenas at the request of any private perwitness is material and necessary to the establishment of the applicant's rights is to be required. The interests of Congress it is proposed to intrust trict where the examination is to take place. All subpoenas, if this plan should be adopted, would be served by the United States Marshal for the district in which the testimony was taken and all expenses would be paid out of the contingent funds of Con-

When the examination before any master of chancery, provided for by this plan, is concluded, he will be required to forward by mail all the depositions and exhibits, lists of the names of witnesses sub-penned and of those who attended, a statement of expenses incurred and all other facts in relation to the taking of the depositions which he may deem

BAD DRAINAGE AT WEST POINT. THE REALTH OF THE ACADEMY ASSECTED BY IT-IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The Secretary of War has forwarded to the House of Representatives a letter of advice from the surgeon at West Point, N. Y.

In it Surgeon B. J. D. Erwin says that, owing to the limited character of the water supply for, and turb the public peace or interfere with the policy of the incomplete system of, sewerage and drainage at the station, a system of hygienic police, in keeping with the wants of the garrison, and the reputation of this the oldest and most important military station in the country, is impracticable, until such nearly equally divided in opinion on this subject, time as Congress shall appropriate means to insure and in view of the contemplated attempt to revive | throughout the year an adequate supply of fresh, wholesome water, and a system of sewerage based upon modern experience in sanitary science.

ing. Their line of policy was laid down at a time | ber 31, 1877, Surgeon Erwin reports that the prevawhen the course to be pursued by the present Ad- lent diseases at the post and in its vicinity are malaministration, should it come into power, was rial fevers and entarrhs; that the diseases of local origin are malarial fevers; and that on account of the failure of Congress to make any appropriation for the purpose, the system of drainage and sewerage has remained in statu que during the past vear. He also adds that the completion of the new hespital for cadets is a marter of the most argent necessity. The want of sufficient and suitable accommodation for the treatment of sick cadets has been felt very much during the prevalence of an evidence of much during the prevalence of an epidemic of easles at the station, the contacions mature of the

A CHAT WITH MP. BLAINE.

TE SENATOR'S LUCH AS TO APPLICAMENTS—THE FAVORS THE RETIREMENT OF SCHUEZ AND KEY. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUNCKE.

Washington, Jan. 15.-In a recent conversation with the junior Senator from Maine a friend asked was also a serious question." In the course of the Mr. Blaine if he had seen the report originally pubevening a plan was suggested which it was believed | lished in The Baltimore Sen that he had more letters | into the river. nove this difficulty, and result in bringing on file with the President recommending persons for the matter to an early decision in the United States appointment than any other Senator. Mr. Blaice West Winsted, is among the wounded. Mr. George at every session when, by resolution, confestants Supreme Court, or which would certainly prevent | answered he had seen the statement, but he hardly such delays as would preclude the possibility of a thought it had come from the President. In regard buring the life to the report itself he had no means of knowing

"For myself," he continued, "I have never retra session, and the troops had not been withdrawn | fused when applied to to indorse the application of from South Carolina and Louisiana, and if the press a good Republican for office, when I have known him to be honest and capable. I have been applied the previous Administration a, bill embodying this to by many such, and I have always very cheerinily complied with their requests."

" Have such recommendations generally been successful?" was asked.

"No," Mr. Blaine answered; "such applicants imagined erroneously, that my name would aid

them with the appearing power."
"How many such recommendations have you

"That I do not know. My acquaintance," continued Mr. Blaine, "with Republicans is very large throughout the country, and possibly I have been applied to by more persons than almost any other Senator; but such recommendations as these are very dif-ferent from those that are made for appointments of supposed personal favor or political advantage to one's self. Of these I never made but two requests of the President. One was the appointment of my colleague, Mr. Frye, to a Cabinet posision, which he President declined."

"And who was the other f" "The other," answer ed Mr. Blaine, "was for the appointment of my former editroial partner, the Hon. John L. Stevens. to some diplomatic position. This the President responded to very cordially, and sent Mr. Stevens to

"Did you ask for any appointments outside of

the State of Maine *" "Yes," was the answer, "I asked the President. and very earnestly urged him to appoint William E. Chandler to a foreign mission. I represented to him that Mr. Chandler had done more zealous, intelligent and efficient work in organizing the Republican party in two or three National campaigns than any man of my acquaintance; that he had neither sought nor received any recognition from the appointing power; that he was now in ill-health from overwork in the service of the party, and I thought it would be a wise, graceful and fitting act to ten-

der Mr. Chandler a position." What other influence had Mr. Chaudler?" asked

Mr. Blaine's friend. "None whatever. What I did was done without Mr. Chandler's solicitation, and without his knowledge until after it was done. The President, it is need-

less to say, did not coincide with my views." " Did Mr. Chandler ever see the Secretary of State

on the subject ?" "He had," answered Mr. Blaine, 'one interview with Mr. Evarts, I think, in regard to his appointment, but it was at Mr. Evarts's request, sent through myself. One other case 1 carnestly urged on the President, for a less prominent position in the District of Columbia, but in this also the President did not respond favorably."

"Well, Mr. Blaine," said his friend, " whates the result ? How does the subject stand ? "

The Senator answered, "It simply comes to this that the President up to this time has made but one appointment to gratify me and that was certainly one of the very highest fitness, for which the Pres dent should thank me as cordially as I thanked

On being asked what he thought of the report that the statement in The Rallimore Sun had emanated directly from the White House, Mr. Blaine said he did not believe it; but that it it were so, and came through Mr. Rodgers, the President's private secretary, as rumor had it, he would gladly authorize Mr. Rodgers to publish every letter of his in the which have been considered by committees, contem- Presidential files. Mr. Blaine further added, in sub-

stance, that such intimations, coming from the White House, would imply a policy in the use of patronage which the Civil Service theory of the Administration entirely disayowed; and if the suggestions and intendoes meant anything, they meant that only those supporting the President's policy were expected to make recommendations or indorsements in regard to any appointment. Mr. Blaine did not seem over ready to talk on the subject, viewing it convery petty fling from whatever source it emanated. He had pointedly declined to take any personol notice of it, he said, but in answer to a suggestion that his conversation might be printed, he said that while he had nothing to declare, he had nothing to conceal about it. The above does not assume to present the exact words of Mr. Blaine, but it contains the substance of his remarks on the subject stated. House, would imply a policy in the use of patronage

stated.

Mr. Blaine declines absolutely to talk on the general policy of the President, both as regards appointments and general subjects. He was never in favor of the appointment of Democrats under any circumstances, and if he knows it he will never vote to confirm one in the Senate. He is no more in favor of the retention of Mr. Schurz and Mr. Key in the Cabinet than he was the day they they were appointed, and it is well-known that he do not vote for their confirmation. When asked whether he infended to make a speech on the Silver Bill, he said he preferred not to indicate his intentions on any subject. ferred not to indicate his intentions on any subject in the future. Mr. Blame walks to and from the Capitol every day, and says he is, so far as he can discover, as well and strong as he ever was.

MR. VOORHEES ON SILVER. A SILVER-TONGUED CRATION, WHICH WON APPLAUSE AND BOUQUETS FOR ITS ABILITY.

FRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 15,-Senator Voorhees deliv ered his long expected speech on the silver question in the Senate to-day, to one of the largest and most attentive audiences that have gathered in the galleries and upon the floor in a long time.

The speech was indeed one of the great events of the silver debate. Mr. Voorbees has always been a favorite with the galleries of the House, and when he takes the floor his attractive manner, finely rounded sentences, and forcible way of expressing ing his ideas, insure him the close attention of all listeners. His speech to-day centained very little that was new. Most of his statistics and many of his arguments had been presented by Senater Jones in the speech which he made on the same subject last Spring, but Senator Voorhees presented the matter in a fresh and attractive way, and as he did not find it necessary to confine himself to facts he made the best use of the material at hand. His attack was not confined to the silver legislation of 1873, but the Resamption Act, and the whole policy of the Government, having for its object the redemption of its outstanding legal-tender notes at any time, came in for a full share of his denamention.

Senator Voorhees speke for nearly two hours and a balf, and certangly succeeded in making a dry subject attractive to all who fistened to him. When he closed he was everwhelmed with congrutuations from Senators and Representatives, who through the floor, and was the recipiont of humerous borquets. The excitement was so great that it was impossible for the Senate to proceed with its business, Spring, but Senator Voorhees presented the matter

AN EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

THREE PASSENGER CARS THROWN INTO THE FARM-

MOODY AND SANKEY EXCURSION. the trestle bridge into the Farmington River. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. The number of killed is not yet known. Fifteen to twenty-five were wounded. Word was telegraphed to this city, the city hospital notified, and a special train with surgeons sent out at about

FROM FIVE TO TWENTY PERSONS KILLED. Larun.-From five to twenty persons are killed; names not learned. The train contained two

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Methodist Church, P. Haich and Mr. Thomas Francy, engineers, are were allowed the privileges of the floor and the the State Prison expiating his offences. The entries

through the bridge. Five dead bodies-two men the same power," said the committee, " and one through the bridge. Five dead bodies—two men and three women—have been recovered. A large number of persons are yet in the wreek. Twelve physicians have gone out from this city with a relief train. It is impossible yet to get the names of give information to either branch of the Legislature, as in the Charter Oak, there appears to have been a mumber of performances of the purchase of stock. In this company, too, as well give information to either branch of the Legislature, as in the Charter Oak, there appears to have been a minuter of a decidedly crooked character, in connection with several properties of the purchase of stock. In this company, too, as well give information to either branch of the Legislature, as in the Charter Oak, there appears to have been

FIFTEEN KILLED AT LEAST.

3 A. M.—The latest reports say the killed are fifteen to twenty, but no names of killed are received at this hour.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

PENDLETON ELECTED IN OHIO. Continues, Ohio, Jan. 15 .- In the Senate today George H. Pendleton was declared the choice lo-United States Senator by a vote of 25 Democrats to 8 Republicans for Blank. In the House Pentiteion received 66, Johnson 3, Blank 36.

NO ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15.-The Legislature to-day voted for United States Senator to succeed by George R. Dennis, whose term expires March 4, 1879.

George R. Dennis, of Samerset Co. thresent incur	190
bent)	
Ex Governor Pullip Francis Thomas, of Taibot	
Lowis M. Steiner, of Frederick	
Ex Governor James P. Groome, of Cecil	
Montgomery Blair, of Montgomery	
Judge John N. Robinson, of Queene Anne	
dange donn A. Reismann, to Spinesse dance.	••
Samuel Hambatton, of Talbot	7
Judge Wickes, of Kent	
Janke Stamp, of Cecil.	•
Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore City	
Scattering	
In the Senate the vote was:	
Dennis 7 Stump	
Thomas 4 Groome	
Steiner 4 Siekles	

Dr. L. H. Steiner is the Republican candidate and received the party vote in the S-nate and House. Other members voted for are Democrats, with the exception of J. A. Gary. A tull House comprises eighty-bur and a full Senate twenty-six members, requiring fifty-six vetes

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15,-On joint Senaorial ballot this morning with the following resuit:

SENATOR ALLISON RENOMINATED. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 15 .- A Republican

DEATH OF W. S. HARLEY, THE DUELIST. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15 .- W. S. Harley, the tueffet, died this morning. An inquest was held upon the body, and the coroner's jary returned a verifiet that the deceased came to his death from a game-thot wound indicted by some person unwawar to the jury.

CRIMES AND CASUALITIES - BY TELEGRAPH. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—James F. Gallagher, marble worker, while watking on the track, was struck by a assing engine and killed.

Thoy, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Stephen Cadman, a carpen-er, of Gloveraville, beat his sen Howard, age ameteca years, ulti a club, beday, tracturing his skell. The condition of the seng man is precarious.

son, the jury, fairing to agree, was discharged this morning, ven. French Canadian Catholics were for conviction and e English Protestants for acquital. MONTREAL, Jan. 15.-C. Fraser & Co., fish and oil dealers of this city, made an assignment to day. Liable about \$50,0.6. A demand for an assignment has been against it. Mitchell & Co., brass i conders and plumbers. bilties probably \$100,000. Assets large.

A TOPIC OF THE MESSAGE.

SHALL THE CABINET SIT IN CONGRESS? PRESIDENT HAYES TO RECOMMEND THIS-EXTRACTS

FROM AN OLD REPORT FAVORING THE SAME

The President is expected to recommend in his coming message on Civil Service reform that seats given to Cabinet officers on the floor of the House. An interesting report in favor of this was presented to a former Congress and the principal arguments of this document have been gleaned from it by The Tribune's correspondent at Washington to show in part on what grounds the recommendation will be made.

THE UTILITY OF THE MEASURE. THE UNITED STATES SINGULAR IN ITS PECULIAR SYSTEM-WHY IT WOULD BE BETTER TO BAVE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 15.-The President will robably recommend in his forthcoming message on Civil Service reform that Congress pass an act providing that heads of the Executive Departments

may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives. Such a recommendation as this has long been considered by the President, and he has recently brought it to the attention of individual members of his Cabinet, the majority of whom are understood either to have approved of it or to be indifferent in regard to it. This is not a new subject. As long ago as in April,

1864, Mr. Pendleton, chairman of a select committee of seven members of the House on admitting heads of the Executive Departments to the floor of the House of Representatives, made a report in its favor and recommended the passage of a bill, of which the following is a copy:

which the following is a copy:

Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attractive and Postmaster General, shall be entitled to occupy sents on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.

ion 2. And be it further enacted that the said Secre

He also reported amendments to the rules of the House, providing that the clerk should keep a notice book in which he should enter, at the request of a member, any resolution requiring information from the departments, or any question desired to be propounded to any member of the Cabinet touching public affairs or pending business, and that these should be called up on Monday or Thursday of the succeeding week, but not within less than ten days after the notice had been given. His proposed amendments to the rules also directed the clerk to send immediately to the proper officer a copy of the resolution or question, and notice of the day when tions were to be taken up in the order in which they INGTON RIVER-A MELANCHOLY END OF A had been entered for that day. The member offering the resolution was to be allowed to state briefly informatica, or state to the House why it could not or ought not to be made public; and then the House should, without further debate, vote on the resolu-

bill and amendment, to the rules was divided under several heads. First, as to the constitutionality of the bill, the committee entertained no doubt, "The Constitution indeed pravides," said the committee, States shall be a member of the members of his continuance or office, but the members of the Cabinet do not, by this resolution, become mem-bers of the House, nor are they invested with any powers belonging to members, except to enter on debate. The right of each House to admit persons not members on its theer, and to allow them to de-

right to debate questions involved in the contest. of unreal deposits in Mr. Tracy's bank, which, It was exercised whenever delegates from Terri-tories were allowed to speak on questions before pany's pass-book at the bank, no doubt put 2:30 A. M. - Four cars of the excursion train went | the House. But a still more striking exercise of either in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters which may be referred to him by the Scuate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertant to his office. At the time this law was pessed during the first session of the first Congress this power was unquestioned. It has never been questioned since.

As to the necessity of the passage of this resolution, the committee said that their conviction rested entirely upon the two following propositions: "First, that it is the duty of Congress to avail itself tion to the measures of legislation on which it may be called to not; second, that the influence of the Executive Department upon the Legislature, what-ever it may be, should be open, declared and au-thorized, rather than secret, concealed and unau-thorized." The following are some of the arguments which the committee advanced on this point:

which the committee advanced on this point:

There is now no regular recognized efficial channel of communication between Congress and the Executive Department except the message of the Prescient, save only in the case of the Secretary of the Treasing. The provision of the Congress information of the afficient is that the President shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such negatives as he shall deem necessary and expedient. The annual reports of the different Secretarios are not required to be underly any law. They are made because the President requires them. They are made because the President requires them. They are made because the interest of the whole report, or an abstract, or may withhold it altogether as he may think proper; and yet as a secretarial to proper legislation is an accurate knowledge of transactions in each department, that, by force of a canton which has become stronger even than a law, the President sends with his message the reports in full of all the Secretaries.

The great body of legislation consists in providing materials. a law, the President sends with his message the reports in full of all the Secretaries.

The great body of legislation consists in providing machinery by which to carry out into actual a faministration a few general, sometimes very simple, provisions of law. This machinery is complex and can be perfected by experience only. It is not necessary to aver that the persons charged with the management of the vast interests involved in the management of the vast interests in provenue of the nears of political section between the first interest of the management of the sentence of them. They have the benefit of the observation of clerks of many years standing. Surely it is easy to believe that they understand this sincert more thoroughly than others, and might safely advise as to the legislation needs.

Sometimes, though not so often, recat questions of policy, involving vital interests, depending on fundamental principles, are decided by Congress. They are of management to be constructions.

Sometimes, though not so often, great questions of policy, moving vital interests, depending on fundamental principles, are decided by Congress. They are of moment to the country. Their decision depends, or saould depend, ou the temporary, perhaps rapidly changing condition of affairs. The subjects are official at all times. The influence of temporary causes is is periant, but not obvious. ** Surely an easy, rendy, satisfactory method of communicating these facts and exhibiting these conditions and their influences is essential to intelligent the conditions.

The committee also explained how the influence of Cabinet officers is now exercised. It said:

of Cabinet officers is now exercised. It said:

These officers have no authorized communication with the committees or the House. Their suggestions, even if in witting we not recorded. No trace of their exertions is left behind. They work, they accomptish, and yet after a few weeks, or even a few days, it would be difficult to show, although members were rully conscious of it, that they had produced any effect as to particular measures or even what their opinions were in relation to these measures. Their secret silent onautpress it influence is fell, yet they are without responsibility. It is not necessarily corrupt because it is secret and silent, but it may be, and whenever opportunity for corruption exists there will be; there ought to be suspicion and distribute.

The advantages of the more open influence were

The advantages of the more open influence were carnestly set forth. It would enlighten the House said the committee, inform the country, and be just to the officers. In answer to the question that the measure would tend to increase the power of the Executive Department at the expense of the Legislative, the committee expressed its belief that its effect would be exactly the reverse. Said the Com-

Power exercised secretly is not exercised moderately. It is not serm alons as to the means. It pays no respect to lunitations. But power exercised in open day finds antagonists and barriers; and an honest deference to public opinion restrains its own disposition to hacross.

In further support of the resolution the commit-

In further support of the resolution the committee argued as follows:

Error, abuse, corruption will to some extent prevail in the interpretation and application of the laws by the desartments. False charges, sometimes intocently, sometimes maliciously, are made, impeaching the integrity and capacity of officers. The rumors of errors, or abuses, or curruption reach the people. They are exagerated. They are circulated with all the industry which partisan zeal uspires. The officers are runsured with bitter, releatless abuse. Their motives are impagned, their acts criticised in a spirit of malignant hostility. The confidence of the people is shaken in their honesty or their wisdom. They become decreased and disheartened. They are mable to learn the truth of the charges or justness of the criticisms. They cannot learn the facts. There is no authorized channel of communication. The facts come to them without responsible authority by telegraph or through hewspapers.

An explanation by a Cabinet efficer on the floor of the House, a simple answer to a single question put by a member of the opposition, would show the matter in its true light, and the certainty taut the time would come when the question could be asked and must be answered would prevent undue anxiety or excitement in the public much. If there were neither error nor corruption it would instantly appear. If there had been a corrupt exercise of power, it could be instantly exposed and effectually prevented, while the extainty of public exposure would go very far to deter men from induging in dishonest appropriations of the public tooley. Now we resert to the slow process of resolutions of impuly or committees of investigation.

An examination of the constitations, written or unwritten, of every country which has a representative assembly, will show that it was no unusual thing for menters and make explanations concerning the business of their departments. On the 22d of January, 1789, the Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson. "attended, agreeably to order, and m

It is not understood that President Hayes, should he treat of this subject in his Civil Service message, will present any of the arguments in its favor. He will simply make a suggestion, and leave it for Congress to act upon his recommendation.

INSURANCE IRREGULARITIES.

ANOTHER HARTFORD COMPANY INTROUBLE. REPORT OF THE LEGISLATURE COMMISSION ON THE CONTINENTAL LIFE - AN OVER-STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OF MORE THAN \$250,000-A STORY OF MISMANAGEMENT AND CONCEALMENT.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PERBUNE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—The Special Insurnce Commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the condition of the Life Insurance companies in the State, presented their first report to-day. Contrary to general expectation it did not relate to the Charter Oak Life, which has engressed public attention so much of late that other companies have been lost sight of. The present report relates to the Continental Lafe, a company which was incorporated in 1862, and orlar to that of the Charter Oak. The company has changed its management once or twice since its organization, the present board of officers having been in control for the past three or four years. The principal managers are from the neighborhood of

The Commission's report deals with the annual 1876, showing in detail that said statement contained serious misrepresentations of its assets and indebtedness. The company claimed a surplus of \$325,655 55, on a 412 per cent basis; the Commission reduces it to \$63,195 90, even after counting the floor and to participate to a limited extent in certain assets of which it speaks in doubtful lan-

> company as a director has a good deal to do with the ables which have now been brought to the surface. Mr. Tracy was the defaulting president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and is now in the Insurance Commissioner off the scent in his examinations, and led him to report the company a ring of speculators absorbing the stock and paying for it out of the company's assets.
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> Of course the real estate of the company and the mortgage securities were over-valued. Besides that-being a simple matter of course in these companies after the first step in questionable financiering has been taken-the company is largely mixed up with the Sharps Rifle Company, of Bridgeport, in which Mr. Tracy also was deeply in port, in which Mr. Tracy also was deeply in-volved. The impartment of assets discovered by the Commissioner amounts to \$148,504 10, but it is claimed that the recuperation by lapsed and surren-dered policies will make this impairment good, counting the debt against the Sharps Ritle Com-pany good at \$133,534 50. It is a noticeable fact that in this company, as in the Charter Oak, the re-cuperation from the invariance of assets comes from lapsed and surrendered policies. That is a pro-

The report of the special commission on this mutter leaves the Insurance Commissioner in a rather unpleasant position. It was his business to have discovered these facts in his examination of the company's affairs. The fact that a special commis-sion had to be appointed to discover them does not speak well for the efficiency of his administration.

It strikes an indifferent spectator as rather a singular position of affairs that Judge Briscoe, who, as Speaker of the House, has the appointment of the committees who will have to investigate the insurance companies, still further appeared in court as counsel for the insurance commissioner. It has also been made the subject of unfavorable comment, that he is the law partner of Mr. Mattbe, who has been until quite recently Deputy Insurance Commissioner, and is now a member of the House. I presume unfavorable comment will also be made upon the is now a member of the House. I presume infavorable comment will also be made upon the fact that, in the list of committees announced by the Speaker to-day, the name of Mr. Winebester, of South Windham, vice-president of the Continental life, appears as a member of the Insurance Committee. It is not impossible that these things may be accident, and that Speaker liviscoe may intend to be entirely impartial and fair; but he cannot be too careful to avoid even the appearance of nertiality.

of partiality.

As to the other life insurance companies in the city, I am assured by a member of the Special Commission that, after the most rigid examination, the commission pronounces them all sound. The present prospect is that at the hearing next Saturday the Charter Oak will pass into the hands of a receiver.

TRAMPS AS COUNTERFEITERS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15 .- Samuel Jones and William Street, tramps, were arrested here to-day on the charge of passing silver counterfeit half-hollars Moulds and dies were found in their possession, and proof was given of their passing spurious coin. The commissioner committed them to jail.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AUBURN, Jan. 15.—Brotherton, who was to be inged next Thursday, has been granted a . spite for one JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 15 .- Mr. John Morrissey multe comfortable to night, and all immediate danger is be-

leved to be past. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—The steamship San Ja-canto salied this morning for Nassau and Havana with the Western excursionists.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—The court martial in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Blunt convened to-day, with

of Lautenant-Colonel Charles E. Blunt convened to-day, with General Rogers as president.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—The United States Grand Jury met to-day. Judge Nixon called their attention generally to their duties and the violation of the revenue laws, and the attempt to counterfelt National bank paper and coin.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

McCLELLAN SWORN IN.

STATE INAUGURATION WITH A NATIONAL BEARING -THE EXERCISES AT TRENTON YESTERDAY. General McClellan was inaugurated as Governor of New-Jersey, yesterday, and in his inaugural address came out in favor of honest money and honest payment of the debt, and of economy in State expenses. The Southern question he considered settled. Several orators

alluded to him as the next Democratic candi-

date for President. Receptions took place in

A MILD NOMINATION FOR 1880.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY.

the evening.

PRETTY THIN PAGEANT AND VERY LITTLE EX-THUSIASM-EVERYBODY ACTS AS THOUGH THE EYES OF THE NATION WERE UPON BIM.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.-There never was a more favorable Winter for protracted swearing in the open air, and when General McClellan determined to break away from tradition and uncover inaugural address before several thousand of his fellow-citizens, he hardly could have hoped for a more genial January day than this has been. There was no ice in the Delaware which rolled behind him, the grass was yet green in the State House grounds, the winds tempered themselves to the Democratic lambs from Philadelphia and the Manhattan Club and the elements all united to deal tenderly with the new Governor and his admirers, and help him to a prosperous send-off.

The procession was not particularly imposing

There is nothing picturesque in a "deputation of

citizens" in American costume, and this procession as viewed from the high scaffolding built out from the portico of the State House, was essentially nothing more than a thin stream of hats winding through several acres of stationary hats. Occasion ally, however, a group of very young Demwho had glorified themselves with red and white flannel, shone out with a gleam of color on the dall brown background and the fourhorse chariot which bore that singularly ill-mated pair, the Hon. Leon Abbett and ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist, was a relief to the general pedes trianism. Fortunately the line was short as well as thin. The Greek boys in blue, who, for some inscrutable reason, advertised themselves as "white," were few in number; so were the slouchy delegates from rural Pennsylvania, and the literary grandees from Philadelphia, and even Hudson County, stimulated by reduced fare and the general Hudson County hope of "getting something," sent only a meagre delegation. Less than fifteen minutes were consumed by the entire procession in squeezing through the press before the State House. Upon the whole, there was nothing spectacular about the demonstration. It was flat and featureless, and amounted to little more than a crowd packed tightly together in front of the grand stand-a good-natured, undenionstrative crowd, which had mainly drifted in from Mercer and the adjoining counties-an honest Democratic crowd, which could be trusted to vote the regular ticket, but which was not so morbidly virtuous as to refuse a dollar or so apiece on eletion day, just to keep itself steady.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the procession opened in front of Jerusalem Freese's stucco palace to receive General McClellan, and when the carriage which bore the retiring Governor and the Governor to be, halted before the State House, and a band on the highest balcony sounded forth the grand strains of "Luther's Hynn "ethers ashire parewestaff other burst of hearty and spontaneous hurralis when ex-Governor Bedle, after a neat speech, finally demonetized himself by delivering to his successor the great silver seal, which has been handed down for more than a century from Governor to Governor, and introduced the General to the assembly as

"Governor McClellan." General McClellan repeated the oath in a clear, firm voice, but his inaugural address seemed to get tangled up in his moustache, and could be heard by a very small fraction of the assembly. When he came to speak, however, of the "great wrong' which the Democratic people think they suffered at the hands of the Electoral Commission his voice rose until the crowd gathered the purport of the

or Montgomery Blair.
Great preparations had been made for a Manhat-tan delegation, and much dissatisfaction was ex-pressed because so few of the heavy weights among Great preparations had been made for a Manhattan delegation, and much dissatisfaction was expressed because so few of the heavy weights among the Lammany politicians were possent. Ex-Mayor Wickham did his best to supply the deficiency, and he succeeded in making manself more namicrous than usual. These ge deemen were too dainly to train with the commonalty in the procession, but they utilized themselves to decorate the stage, where they were given the places of honor, while ex-diovernors of New-Jersey and other plain people were obliged to take the numbler seats. This was not the only circunstance which helped to rob the event of its local flavor. All the performers seemed to be our-lened with the idea that they were acting in a great National drama. The fact that New-Jersey was to be fitted out with a new Executive head was evidently leoked upon as a mere incident of the coming Presidential canvass. These particular Democrats were plainly dreaming of General Methelian as the coming man. This hope was blazoned on the banners of the Pennsylvania pilgrums. It was the larden of the cloquence which exuded from General McCandhish and the other "leaders of opinion" who were shedding oratory upon the crowd from every hotel bateony all the afternoon. It was the staple of that antimety "address" which was presented to the new Governor as soon as he stapped into the Executive Chamber. It was whispered by the wire-pullers, and was discussed in the street, and General McCleilan minself keyed up his imageral to the same pitch, by devoting so large a space to the discussion of Federal topics.

Viewed in this light, it was a feeble demonstration. There was enough of it, such as it was, for a New-Jersey manemation, although for any purpose, its narrow partisar quanty was in questionable change of it to project General McCleilan or anybedy class late the Presidential canvass with any memenum. But General McCleilan or anybedy class late the Presidential canvass with any memenum. But General McCleilan or anybedy class late the Pr

MINOR FEATURES. PEOPLE AND CLUBS THAT WERE TRERE-BANNERS

AND RECEPTIONS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, Jan. 15.-The two Houses of the Legislature met in their respective chambers at 11 a.m. A half hour later they proceeded in a body to the platform. At 11:20 the Joint Committee on Inauguration met in the Executive Chamber, and proceeded to the residence of General Mc-Clellan to escort him and Governor Bedie to the State House. The arrangements for the eccort were in charge of Colonel Dadiey S. Steele. Line was formed on Warren-st., north of, and right resting on State-st., at 10:30 a. m., in the following order:

on State-st. at 10:30 a. m., in the following order:

McCandiess Chab of Philad-lp. la, mounted,
White Boys in Base of Treation.
Camden Democratic Clab.
Third Ward McCletlan Can of Pailadelphia.
Americus Clab of Philadelphia.
Joel Parker Club of Newark.
Randolph Light Guards of Newark.
James Page Library Company of Philadelphia.
Hudson County Democratic Association.
Leon Abbett and Robert Gilebrist in a carriage.
Ninthteenth Ward DemocraticAssociation of Pailadelphia.
Stevens Pioneer Corps of Treation.
Ardmore Association of Ardmore, Montgomery County,
Penn.

Penn.
Twenty-sixth Ward McClellan Club of Philadelphia.

The Third Ward McClellan Club of Philadelphia carried a handsome banner, which bore a likeness of McClellan surrounded by the legend, "Our hoice for President in 1880." The James Page Library Company of Philadelphia, of which McClel-

ber." The procession moved at 11 o'clock through State-st., and halted when the centre was opposite

lan is a member, carried a banner with this legend: We honor George B. McClellan, our fellow-mem-